METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL-Concert.

Index to Advertisements.

AMDERMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS—Sib Page—6th column.
BANKING HOUREA AND HARKERS—7th Page—5th column.
BANKING HOUREA AND HARKERS—7th Page—5th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS—3d Page—3d column.
BURNERS CHARCES—6th Page—3d column.
BURNERS NOTICES—6th Page—5th column.
COPARTREBHIN NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
COPARTREBHIN NOTICES—7th Page—5th column.
DRESS MARING—3d Page—5th column.
DRESS MARING—3d Page—5th column.
EUROFEAN ADVENTISEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
EUROFEAN ADVENTISEMENTS—3d Page—6th column.
FINANCIAL—7th Page—3d, 4th and 5th columns
FINANCIAL—7th Page—3d, 4th and 5th columns
HARKER—3d Page—6th column.
HARKER—3d Page—5th column.
HOTELS—3d Page—3d column.
HOTELS—3d Page—2d column.
LAW ECHOLIS—3d Page—3d column.
LAW ECHOLIS—3d Page—3d column.
LAW ECHOLIS—3d Page—5th column.
MAGNETIC CLOTHING—3d Page—5th column.
MINING—6th Page—3d and 4th columns.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—7th Page—6th column.
NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—7th Page—6th column.

MUNICAL INSTRUMENTS—7th Page—6th column.

MUNICAL INSTRUMENTS—7th Page—6th column.

NEW PUBLICATIONS—6th Page—1st and 2d columns.

OCEAN STRAMENS—3d Page—5th column.

PROPOSALS—6th Page—2th column.

REAL ESTAME—7th Page—5th column.

SAVINGS BANKS—7th Page—5th column.

SAVINGS BANKS—7th Page—5th column.

SAVINGS BANKS—7th Page—6th column.

SECALL NOTICES—5th Page—6th column.

Surana RESORTS-3d Page-1st and 2d columns.

Insinces Nolices.

"ALDERNEY BRAND"

The wide popularity of Huls Pinich has led to the appearance of interior initiations. SURF HOTEL, Fire Island Beach. Leave foot inc.st. 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., East 34th.st. 8:13 a.m. and 4115 p.m. TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

Postage free in the United States,
DAILY TRIBUNE, 1 year 20
DAILY TRIBUNE (without Sundays), 1 year 10
GUNDAY TRIBUNE, 1 year 20
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year 20
EEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 1 year 30
EMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

Washington-No. 1,322 F-at. London-No. 26 Bedford-st., Stran 1 Panis-No. 9 Rue Scribe.

New-York Daily Eribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1881.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORKIGN.-The Right Hon. Grant Duff has bee made Governor of Madras. === Herr Most been sentenced to sixteen months at hard labor. = Midhat Pacha and eight others, convicted of the murder of Abdul Azis, have been sentenced to death. The Marquis Townshend has been fined £500 and costs for horsewhipping Lord Thynne, who abducted his wife. — The Bulgarian elections have resulted in favor of Prince Alexander.

DOMESTIC .- The balloting in the Joint Legislative Convention yesterday was without any noteworthy incidents. == In the State Senate bills were passed making an appropriation for the support of the Seamen's Retreat Hospital, relative to the Metropolitan Transit Company and relative to assessment and taxation; in the Assembly the bill relative to local improvements in New-York City was passed. = Governor Cornell has vetocal the bill providing for a pier for the use of the Police ent. = Ex-Governor Davis has been appointed Collector of the Port of Bangor, Me.

The President has signed the commission of Judge
Robertson as Collector of the Port of New-York. - A tornado did great damage in New-Hampshire on Tuesday. === The trial of the Lay-Haight torpedo boat was made at Newport yesterday. A reporter was arrested at Chicago yesterday for attempt at blackmail. - Commencement exercises were held at Yale, Harvard and other col-

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - In the closing day's races at Gravesend, Ferida won the Stirrup Cup; Rimple, Charley Gorham, Krupp Gun, Flight and Frank Short were the other winners. —— Arguments were heard in the courts yesterday concerning the removal of the Elevated Railway Station in Chatham-st. = The directors of the Manhattan Company held a meeting. Edwin Booth reached home. Gold value of the legal-tender sulver dollar (4121 grains), 86.81 cents. Stocks dull but higher and closing strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly cooler and generally fair weather. Thermometer yesterday : Highest 86°; lowest, 68°; average 755go.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DATE TRIBUNZ mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1.20 per month, the address being changed as often as desired.

The only class in the State that owes Lord Roscoe and his page any thanks is the community of polecats in the hop-growing dis-One branch of the Legislature has found leisure to afford them the protection of a special statute. If the Senate is moved by the untimely fate of the unhappy grub another leadlock may ensue.

Horsewhipping is an expensive luxury in England. A noble marquis has been fined \$2,500 and costs and bound over to keep the peace for a year for lashing another noble lord, who had been so inconsiderate and imprudent as to abduct the noble marquis's wife. Two of the noble marquis's friends who took undue interest in the sport are also fined. In fact everybody concerned seems to have been heavily mulcted except the noble lord who got the poble lady into trouble.

It is reported from Washington to-day that the President has signed the commission of Judge Robertson to be Collector of the Port of New-York. As soon, therefore, as Mr. Robertson chooses to accept the appointment jority in that body will connect itself with a and to take the oath of office he will vacate place in our State Senate and assume charge of the Oustom House. Every day that he now remains in Albany he will be giving substantial proof of his unselfish and disinterested public spirit.

The Bulgarian election is reported to have resulted in the Prince's favor, and his Ruscian advisers are already congratulating him upon his triumph. It will not be safe for a to count upon a stable majority that will adopt his scheme of constitutional revision until the Assembly meets. The Bulgarians have shown so much pluck and independence in taking the charter framed for them in St. Petersburg and revising it in irit of Liberalism that it will be a cause keen regret if they have now been either htened or coaxed into giving up their dehts and institutions.

The Land bill is making better progress in the Commons. The clauses which have been leasted virtually concede two of the Three

seventh clause, which has now been reached in committee, embodies the third F-Fair Rents. This is a vital section of the bill and has already been modified by the Government so as to give the landlord the same right of appeal to the court which the tenant has. Another change which Mr. Gladstone has announced is the removal from this clause of every word which supplies the court with a basis for deciding what may be a fair rent. This step has been taken at the suggestion of Mr. Charles Russell, and is in the interest of the tenant rather than the landlord.

The official trial of the torpedo-boat at Newport does not seem to have been a complete success, owing to a miscalculation in the location of the stake-boat, but the results prove how swift and formidable an engine of destruction it is for harbor defence. It moves under water at the rate of nearly eleven knots an hour, and ceived by the adjournment scheme. Its only remains entirely under the control of the manipulator on shore. As the switch-board can be adjusted at sea as well as on land, a fleet operating against a fortified coast and the floating defences of a harbor can also make use of this terrible weapon. Such a ram as the Polyphemus of a modern gunboat of the Greek-letter series, can be made many times more formidable by the introduction of dynamite-carrying apparatus of this sort.

The Legislature has defied public scatiment by wasting another day instead of electing two Senators and then adjourning. There were six unimportant changes in the voting for the short term and only two on the ballot for the long term. The leader of the mercurial Featherheads is circulating another call for a conference and Senator Forster's tongue is wagging, as usual, but otherwise there is no change. Some of the legislators are easing their consciences with the reflection that the public is getting so worn out with the whole business that their sins of omission and commission will be condoned if they sneak away to their homes after this week. The public is worn out with their stupidity and triffing-yes! But the public is also pretty mad, and will stay so-until the next general election of members of the Legisla-

Midhat and the other Pachas accused of complicity in the murder of Abdul Aziz, together with the gardener and the wrestler, have been condemned to death. Singularly enough, the proceedings were conducted by Ahmed Tewfik. who was selected in 1877 by the Grand Vizier as a convenient person to preside over the short-lived Ottoman Parliament. The trial has been managed with neatness and dispatch, and the convictions have followed as a matter of course. Midhat knew well enough what Turkish justice would be when he fled to the French Embassy for refuge. If the Government which found no difficulty in screening Hartmann from punishment had given the first last and only Turkish Liberal ample protection, the poor refugee who has experienced such strange reverses of fortune might have dragged out his days in peace and laziness. When he was at the height of his power the Reform G and Vizier had the reputation of being the only Turk who was a European in spirit. His end is purely Oriental.

Another illustration of General Grant's shockingly bad memory is furnished in an extract, which we publish elsewhere, from The Chicago Tribune. In all his many defences of Mr. Conkling he has said in the most emphatic manner that when he was President he made it an invariable rule to withdraw an appointment if a single Senator from the State to which the appointment belonged objected. The Simmons case has been repeatedly cited as affording a pretty flat contradiction to this statement, and the General has made the astonishing explanation that Senator Sumner's objection was of no account because he was not on good terms with him. Even this cannot be brought forward in extensation of Supervisor McDonald's appointment. As The Chicago Tribune shows beyond dispute, that was made in defiance of the written protest of both Missouri Schalors, who were then on good terms with General Grant, and in deflance of other equally important protesis, all setting torth McDonald's bad character as a reason for their objection. Yet Grant appointed him, and subsequently had to suffer the annoyance of seeing him convicted as a Whiskey Ring thief.

A SCHEME THAT WILL MISCARRY.

If the followers of Mr. Conkling and thos. positiseripts who are voting in the air have any purpose in view in preventing, week after week, the election of Senators, it is to bring about an adjournment of the Legislature. They believe that the State election next November will produce a Democratic majority in the new Legislature, which will come into existence on the first of January. The next step in their programme is to have Governor Cornell call the old Legislature tegether in extra session a few weeks before it expires by constitutional limitation, in order that it may revive the Senatorial contest under the nev conditions of a brief time for action, and a Democratic majority writing at the doors to come into power with the new year. They propose to say then to the Administration men-"Unless you consent to the return of Conk-"ling and Platt two Democrats will be chosen, " for we shall hold on until the last minute of "the session." With this threat, and with the power in their hands to carry it out, they believe they can force their opponents to yield.

The scheme is an audacious one, and on its face it has some appearance of practicability, but this appearance is deceptive. It takes no account of the Senate at Washington, which is the sole judge of the credentials and qualifications of its members. Congress meets on the first Monday in December, and the Senate is in the hands of the Democrats, owing to the descrtion of their seats by the two New-York Senators. If anyone imagines that the Democratic maminority by readmitting Messrs. Conkling and Platt under such circumstances, he knows little of the spirit and methods of the Democratic party. They would not stand a ghost of a chance to get back to their old places. The Democrats would keep their seats vacant until the new Legislature could assemble at Albany and elect two Democrats in their places. Then the empty chairs would be speedily filled and Democratic ascendancy in the Senate would be assured for two years more.

Is it objected that this would be a highhanded partisan proceeding? Well, did the Democrats ever hesitate at a proceeding of that sort if it would give them power? Besides, in this case they would have two pretty strong arguments to fall back upon. They would first maintain that, as the old Legislature had failed to ballot every day until the

vacant Senatorships were filled, the election of Conkling and Platt was not valid. Then they would talk about the rights of the people. The Legislature having adjourned without disposing of the Senatorial question, it reverted to the people to de-

P's-Free Sale and Fixity of Tenure. The termine, they would insist, by the electron of a new Legislature capable of settling it in necordance with the popular will. The question having entered into the State canvass and the election having turned upon it, the Democrats would denounce the attempt of the old Legisture to forestall the one freshly chosen as an outrage on the representative rights of con-

stituencies. It would be useless to combat these arguments, for, having the power in the Senate, the Democrats would enforce them in spite of any opposition the Republicans might make. They would only need a feeble pretext to hold on to the power the two ex-Senators mave them when they ran away from their seats and betraved the trust committed to them by the Republican party of New-York. How they would delight in a plausible technical pretext conpled with an appearance of defending the rights of the people! Let no one, therefore, he depossible result, if it could be carried out as its promoters desire, would be to put two Democrats in the Senate from the State of New-York.

We do not believe the plan can get as far as its first step-the adjournment. If it should, however, the second step of throwing the next Legislature into the hands of the Democrats is easier for the Conklingites to talk about than to accomplish. Their power is broken; their machinery is falling to pieces; the people condemn them and will show the power of their indignation next November, not by giving the State to the Democrats, but by choosing a sturdy independent Republican Legislature, in spite of all the sulking, the secret treachery and the open disloyalty of the little handful of Conkling partisans. So the scheme is lame at both ends and in the middle. It is well for the members of the Legislature to understand thus early that, if it could be put in practice, the only possible outcome would be the seating of two Democrats in the Senate in January next.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND IN THE MON-ETARY CONFERENCE.

If The London Times represents British opinion, as it often does, the Monetary Conference at Paris may perhaps find Great Britain wholly unrepresented in its adjourned session. For The Times editorially recommends the British Gov rament to withdraw its representation entirely, on the ground that the mere presence of the delegates, particularly from India, is of the Government. The Times particularly objects because the representative from India has been unprepared to oppose, and has therefore seemed to encourage the "heresy" that the Government ought to take care to keep money abundant by promoting the coinage of silver. The rather heated protest of The Times continues thus:

With a currency scheme of which the lessiness and our most distinguished economists are proud, we send delegates to a conference in which that system is mists, or by people who are not economists at all, and

Now the Paris Conference has heard the opinions of several economists, of whom some were decidedly not second-rate. But no person supposed to be in any degree competent has spoken for England, or for any part of the British dominions. Indeed, if it were necessary to determine which of the delegates could be slightingly mentioned by The Times as "not economists at all," the general opinion would probably fix upon the delegates on behalf of Great Britain as belonging in the list. Apparently it was the deliberate purpose of the British Government to permit no one to attend who, by weight of intellect, character, or prominence in public affilirs, could be supposed to represent anybody but himself. The M. Cernuschi, of France, can hardly be called

United States, was an able and courte as re- if not entirely to his relations with Genview of the monetary problems, and it could eral Grant and the exceptional advantages nor be tratisfally said that he vilified the s.a-tem of Great Britain, or are other. He rea-soned that the British system was not on the ministration he had been enabled to use the whole the wisest, and gave some strong Federal patronage of the State to fortify his reasons for that opinion, which the delegates own position. From 1868 to 1872 he was from Great Britain do not seem to have re-tuted. Indeed, The Landon Times is appar-to keep them there, and against formidable opently aware that the weight of argument, in the discussions at the Conference, was me on the side which it favors. If the Tritish Gover.

In 1876 the changes in the New-York Custom eriment needs to be more ably representedand possibly that is true-the withdrawal of the gentlemen thus far in attendance will not

help the matter. The Conference has failed thus far, it may be as well to say frauldy, because the principal opponents of silver coinage have not met the Hayes Administration had agareheads in the subject in a candid and manly way. The the chief offices and all the subordinate places position officially taken by the United States filled with its own opponents and Mr. Conkmay not be the wisest nor its existing legisla-tion entirely defensible, but its delegates cer-vice Reform, but it was neither politics nor tainly appear to a great advantage in contrast with those from Great Britain. If Great Britain has good reasons to offer for refusing to make any change in its monetary arrangements, it would be the part of courtesy and nity. If, as The London Times says, Great Britain thought it "only an act of courtesy to France and the United States to accept their able or empowered to set forth British opinion regarding the matter in hand.

It is not improbable that a negative result opinion in the United States, and to change the policy of this Government. For the Conference makes it clear that Great Britain is anxious to have other nations, and particularly the United States, adopt a policy which Great eficial if adopted by sombody else. If this him. country and France will contrive to make silver worth pore, and more stable in value, Great Britain will rejoice, but it proposes to leave all the burden and all the less to other countries. All the advantages which the possession of a mono-metallic system may give to Great Britain in the international exchanges is very willing to have this country or France convenience of England.

But the Paris Conference was not held for this purpose. If the United States discovers that it cannot look for any reasonable assistance from Great Britain or the other European nations, this country can begin to solve the silver question for itself. Naturally its first step will be to stop a coinage which does no good to this country, but helps Great Britain and Germany. When the United States finds that no other nation is willing to share the

price of silver, this country may very properly refuse to persist in that attempt alone.

PROBABLE COALITION IN VIRGINIA. The action of the Virginia Republican Contral Committee on Tuesday must be regarded as a triumph for the so-called Liberal element, which aims to bring about a fusion, for the approaching campaign at least, with the Mahone party. The provious meeting or the Committee, which was exptured by the "Straightouts" under the lead of General Wickham and Congressmen Jorgensen and Dezendorf, by methods not altogether fair, was disavowed. Ex-Senator Lewis, who was deposed from the chairmanship by that meeting because of his acceptance of the place of Lieutenant-Governor on the Mahone ticket, presided until he was ready to resign voluntarily. The Staunton Convention was abandened, and by general agreement Lynchburg was fixed upon as the place for holding the Convention, and an earlier date, the 10th of August, was selected.

All the indications of the drift of Republican sentiment in Virginia go to show that the coalition plan is favored by a large majority of the party. Some careful and candid observers report that at least nine-tenths think this the wise course to take. The Liberals look with no more favor upon the financial projects of the Readjusters, hovever, han do the followers of General Wickham, but they believe that the debt question is of secondary importance to the emancipation of the State from the intolerant, reactionary rule of the Bourbon Democrats. First, they say, let us seenre the ballot against fraud and force, and then when the real sentiments of the people find expression at the polls we can settle the question of the duty of the State to her creditors. Besides, they know from experience that the Bourbons, whatever campaign assertions they may make, are in reality much worse reguldators than the Mahone men. The Bourbons have controlled the State Government for more than ten years. and have made no effort to pay principal or interest of the debt. The Mahone men intend, at least, to do something for the benefit of the State's creditors; the Bourbous promise, but

majority of the Virginia Republicans and of he importance of seizing the present opportunity to drive a wedge into the Solid South, and thus emancipate that section from the tyranny of intimidation, staffed ballet-boxes, and false returns, we may, therefore, expect the liable to be interpreted contrary to the wishes Lynchburg Convention to make common cause with the Mahone faction. We trust it will not fail to reassert with distinctness and force the Republican principle of the honest fulfilment of all obligations, State and National. There should be no chance for misunderstanding here. An alliance with the Readjusters need involve no abandonment of Republican ideas, for it will be made not upon the debt question but upon the paramount issue of free and fair elections and the full recognition of the results of the war.

It is also important that no abandonment of the Republican organization in Virginia shall be concented to. If it be resolved to support the Cameron-Lewis ticket, it should be done by the Republican party acting independently, and should not involve the disbandment of either State or County organizations. The Republicans are far more numerous than the Mahone men, and, while they should treat them fairly, they should insist upon not merging their national character and affiliations.

It is a mistake to suppose that the hasty action of Mr. Conkling in resigning, when he found he could not control the President or drive the Senate to do his will, has no other significance than an angry freak or burst of United States has certainly done better. The passion. To appreciate the real meaning of the late Secretary of State and two ex-Senators rep- performance one must recall Mr. Conkling's ent this country, and it can hardly be said personal relation with the events of, and the that they have "vilified" the British system, actors in recent political history. It has been said of him very often of Late that he is not the a second or third-rate economist, even by those father of any great public measure, nor has be who oppose him, but his criticisms of the distinguished himself in the advocacy of any, sonal politics. It may be added that his prominence and his inflaence are due very largely

House instead of weakening strengthened him. The displacement of Arthur and Cornell, had it been followed by a general removal of the machine men throughout the State, might have distracted from. But there was no removal except for cause, and the consequence was that war. What had been done by the Administration out of principle was attributed to fear of Conkling. So it happened that when the time came for nominating a Governor there Conkling men in all the subordinate places, good sense to cause those reasons to be sub- and only one or two Administration men in the mitted to the Conference with ability and dig- chief offices, whose hands were tied. The machine men had been angered by the removal of Arthur and Cornell, and had been left with all the means for wreaking their revenge. A invitation," there was assuredly great lack of | State Convention containing over a handred courtesy in sending delegates who were not Federal office-holders opposed to the Administration assisted Mr. Conkling's plan to nominate Cornell and thing defiance in the face of the Administration that had removed him. Mr. of this Conference may help to turn public Conkling received new prestige from this success, and people who did not know the facts were impressed with a new idea of his great power in New-York politics, believing what the Conkling organs kept repeating, that he had accomplished this great feat with all the Britain thinks bad for herself but highly ben- power of the Federal Government opposed to

With increased prestige and strength he led his forces into the State Convention for the appointment of delegates to Chicago. He carried his resolutions of instruction and secured a majority of the delegation for the third term scheme, and for a time seemed supreme. The manly, outspoken coarse of Judge Robertson that country means to grasp and keep, but it defeated his purpose, and in the end worked the ruin of the whole third-term conspiracy. It was adopt a more disadvantageous position for the then a question with him whether to bolt and endeavor to defeat the party, or hold on and take the chances for carrying out the plans of the third-termers under the new Administration. He chose the latter. His hope of making his power permanent in this State, and of controlling National politics thereby, depended on his being able to use the Administration of President Garneld to break down the men who had opposed him and fill all the Federal offices with his creatures. The nomination of Judge Robertson for Collector was a death-blow to cost and the risk of an attempt to support the his plans. It was not so much a personal

affrent as it was the defeat of the plan he had at heart for perpetuating the rale of himself and the associated Bosses. And he resigned, supposing he was safe in taking an appeal to a Legislature of his own, which would return him as the leader of an anti-Administration faction within the party. And he has been disappointed.

to a sense of wasted opportunity, on learning that Yale Coilege has conferred the degree of Master of Arts upon William D. Howells and Thomas Bailey Abbrich. It will be interesting to ascertain the num ber of obscure worthies to whom that honorary distinction has been given by the University at Cambridge (as Mr. Everett wished to have it called) since these two brilliant young scholars came to live and work under the shadow of her walls. The Boston school of literature has received no such memorable additions in recent years as these two nen of letters, one of whom was seduced away from New-York and the other of whom is a result of that trop-plein of great men which Ohio is compelled to discharge now and then upon a more or le ful world. They certainly cannot complain of a lack of appreciation in either the social or the scholastic circles of Boston; and if the University of Harvard has not numbered them among her adopted sons, it is probable no reason can be given for the neglect except that they did not think of it. At all events they are Yale alumni henceforward, and we may hope to hear of them occasionally in New-York at those extraordinary banquets where the Evartees, Stedmans and Bromleys and their compeers squander enough wit in an evening to keep Punch going for a generation. Simultaneously one of the most elegant and scholarly of New-Yorkers, Mr. George William Curtis, has received from Harvard a well descrived Doctorate. It is, perhaps, in accordance with human nature as well as tradition, that the poets, like the prophets, should receive their best recognition away from home.

Teachers of schools which are just disbanding may take a usoful hint for their next year's work from the recent action of the French schoolmasters. M. loissier, of Clermont, suggested to French teachers that they should draw up a daily bulletin of the events of the campaign in Tunis to be read to their purils. The French press and all the most eminent a tructors have caught at the idea, and extended it to embrace a daily lesson in all the colleges and veces in the events of the day, as far as they conern political or historical events. American teachers might object to the plan on the ground that our hoys read the newspapers for themselves out unfortunately boys do not go much beyond the athletic news, unless their tastes are abnormally leprayed, when they gloat over the police reports As for the affairs of Russia or Germany, they conern them v ry little. It seems absurd that the astion should call for any discussion at all. It mawers itself. If it is necessary for our young folks to know the condition and history of England or France in the days of Napoleon or Alfred, it surely is much more essential that they should know semething of them in the time of Victoria and

Conkling must see by this time that mud can't

The verdict of the Legislature is that Session may be indicted and still Conkling's vote not be increased. Another of the greatest efforts of his life has missed fire.

Conkling and his claquers have been charging for weeks that Mr. Depew is a dishonest man, a briber and a railway corporation tool, yet now Conkling offers to compromise on Depew and himself as candidates. He is perfectly willing this dreadful man should be elected, provided he can be elected also. This is a contession of one of two thougs. Either what he has been saying of Depew is talse, or else he is himself so merally deprayed that he can see no objection to sending a briber to the Senate.

Every time a fresh Conkling sensation is hatched all the Conkling and Democratic journals set up a shout: "Now let the Legislature adjourn. This shows it to be so corrupt a body that the people have no confidence in it. Oh, haven't they f. The Republican portion of the people have a good deal more confidence in it than they have in a Conkling-benocratic conspiracy to stampede it in the interest of the Democratic party.

The ex-Primate still retains the extraordinary notion that he can force the Legislature to reelect him by calling it a pack of scoundrels.

That expert Constitutional smasher, The World, is dancing with delight because Conking has espoused its dead little fraud cry. The fraud party stands now: Spinola, The World, the ex-Primate, traject of the combination, to steal two Republican reats in the United States Senate. Does anybody qualic as he contemplates this aughly trio t. Not a

The Legislature cannot adjourn before electing without confessing that Conkling's charge that it is too corrupt to elect is true.

Poor Platt! He made himself a tail-piece only to

When Con'ding and his l'latt resigned they said in their letter: "We hold it respectful and becoming to make room for those who may correct all errors we have made and interpret aright all duties we have interested," How have they "made we have mesonceived. How have Pey I made room," for those whom the prople wish to send to make the corrections? By charging every man who voted for them with being bribed; by making an indecan personal light for a vanification; and by thremeoning to before the purity to the Democrats if the vinileation is refused. This is the sort of thing when their conduct shows this cair of stalesmen to hold as "respectful and becoming."

Let the Sessions indictment stand or fall. If he is innocent he will be vin livited; if he is guilty he will be punished. The question of Coulding's reelection is not effected one tota. He asks to be sent ack to Washington to fight the Administration and the Republican party; he asks to have the Legislathe Republican party; he make to have the Legisla-ture say that in turning over the United States Senate to the central of the Democratic party he did right; if both these requests are denied, he asks to have the Legislature a journ and the two Senators from this Stat Turned over to the Pennocrats. That is the issue, Every man who is at against it is for it, and every man who is for it is a Democrat to all

What would be the difference between Coukling in the United States Senate "fighting the Administration" and a Democrat f Divid Davis is a better and mere useful Republican than Conkling.

In their letter of resignation Conkling and Platt said: "The Legislature is in session. It is Republican in majority, and New-York abounds in sons quite as able as we are to bear her message and commission in the United States Senate." True as revised 2 repture. Why don't they get out of the way and let two of the able sons be sent?

PERSONAL.

Mr. Edison has received the degree of Ph. D. from Lewis University in Vermont.

Secretary Windom is mentioned as an active worker in the temperance cause. Hans Makart while travelling in Italy recently,

was taken seriously ill, and is now lying at Munich Captain Robert Hardie, the last survivor of the

Dartmoor Massacre, died in Baltimore on Tuesday evening, in his eighty-third year. General Grant has, it is reported in The Cincinnati Enquirer, sold his farm in St. Louis County, Missouri,

to Mr. Jay Gould, for \$75,000. The farm contains over 200 acres and is well improved. Professor Robertson Smith has been requested to continue his lectures on Biblical criticism. He has already agreed to give four lectures in Inverness next winter on "The Spirit of Hebrew Poetry."

Ex-Minister John Welsh has refused the political flice offered him by a Ward association in Philadelphia. He declined on account of his advanced age
seventy-six years. If he were a younger man, he
said, he would accept.

Mr. Carlyle once wrote to a gentleman who addressed to him an inquiry as to the candidates or party it would be wisest to support at a certain Parliamentary election: "Your wish and intention to vote faithfully are creditable and proper equally so, or still more so, is your modesty in asking advice of those whom you reckon wiser than yourself; and I hope you will persevere in both tendencies. But as to advice from me, I uninckily can give you none at all, being ignorant of all the circumstances of all the candidates, down to the very names, and being for my own convenience

withdrawn altogether from any present cook Mr. Martin Farquhar Tupper writes to The London

Telegraph: "Thirty years ago I wrote an 'Emy on Flying,' wherein it was demonstrated that what was necessary to enable man to fly (whether as a bird or in a machine) was not so much the levite tion principle—the balloon—as force, the can ball; I used the expression, what we want to be vented is 'tame gunpowder,' some projectile power under regulated control. Now the last exploit of The corporation of Harvard will wake up to-day scientific invention, that of M. Faure as confirm by Sir William Thomson—storage of electricity—gives us exactly the required power; and it only remains with our mechanicians to invent a machine impelled by this force to enable man now, at length to reign over the realm of air as he does over earth and sea and fire. We have too long been flouted not slone by engles, but by guata, and it is full time that we complete the subdual of the plauet which is our present heritage."

COBLENTZ, June 29.—The Emperor William has arrived here. The Empress is slightly better, but her weakness continues.

GENERAL NOTES.

Apropos of the dispute between the Rev. Mr. Lorimer and Dr. Parker a statement is made in a London newspaper that it has become almost a fashion in England for clerzymes to read now and then, from their pulpits a see mon by some popular preacher. In such case, however, it is considered a point of honor to give the author's name. A Presbyterian elergyman at Leith for eleven Sundays preached the sermens of others without couplying with this requirement. By way of punishment he has been suspended by the authorities for three months. Unfortunately, he is not enspended from his sulary, and the congregation, besides paying him, are obliged to him a substitute; so that they are probably sorry by this time that their pastor was found out.

An imitator of the anonymous letter rascality which caused the Rev. Dr. Dix so much annoyance is caus ing no little disturbance and excitement among the congregation of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Philadelphia More than one hundred letters hinting at various dis church. These letters vary widely in pennanship and character, some of them being decent and well expressed, and others coarsely vulgar. They are evidently written by some person who is familiar with the family and so, cial relations of those to whom they are sent, and who possesses a certain amount of education and eleverness, possesses a certain amount of caucation and deverness, the church authorities are endeavoring to trace the suther, and it is to be devoutly hoped that he will be brought to summary justice. A few convictions, as in the case of Eurene Fairfax Williamson, though not mecessarily followed by a miscrable death in prison, would make this sort of second relism rare.

Recent cable dispatches have mentioned the complete success of the preliminary borings for a tunnel under the English Channel, indicating that the work night be completed within five years. A fuller report of the proceedings at the recent meeting of the So eastern Railway Company, in London, shows that a gallery seven feet in diameter has already been driven from the shaft near Abbots' Cliff for half a mile toward France, and an agreement has been made to push for ward a similar headway under the sea for a mile on each side of the Channel. At the present rate of progress this will probably be done within the next six months, and then it is expected that the further nine miles on each side will be undertaken at once. All the conditions some favorside to the project. The soil is found to be exactly similar at both ends. It is, as was expected, gray chalk, impervious to water; and there is every reason to authorpate that it will be found to sicrete in an unbroken bed across the Cannel. If this anti-ipation is realized the making of the tunnel is only a question of time and money.

Just outside the limits of Youngstown, Ohio, lives a well preserved man of sixty named George Glaz zard, who is now engaged in the unromantic task of developing a small coal mine, but who can look back to a period in his life when every day brought some new and strange experience. He believes that he is the only man now living in this country who in 1863 and 1864 was a compainton of Dr. Livingstone to his African explorations. He has still a vivid sense of the great or plorer's kindness and humanity, as well as of the perils through which he passed. He relates experiences with lions and scrpents which are fully up to the prescribed African standard. For instance, a member of the comfeet long and which at the moment of dissolution was or which it had awallowed whole. The most dreads experience, however, which Mr. Glazzard was called upon to endure was when a party of Kaiffr women, each wearing a gizantic smile but nothing else, cases set to receive the benediction of the white man. He was perfectly willing to oblige them until he found that they wanted to be kissed and would not take se for an answer. But discretion warned him not to refuse, and they received the coveted blessing.

PUBLIC OPINION.

The policy of a legislative deadlock and final a journment without any election of Senatura means a service to the Democratic party.—[Troy Times (Rep.)

There are many things in that great State (New-York) to be admired, but the way they ran tappointed reachines on both sides is not among them—(threago Journal (Rep.)

Are there twenty-seven Republicans who will vote with the fifty-four Democrats to adjourn the Legislature without electing Senators I if there are, then there are twenty seven traitors in the Republican camp.—[Buffalo Express (Rep.)

THE STALWART OF THE FUTURE. The Republican Stalwart of the future will

The beginding Statiwart of the interfer win not take Mr Corking for his model. The man claiming to be a Stalwart bareafter will only have lis chair allowed in so far as he is a consistent advocate of practice, will insure the best form of Government by the people in the people. He will be the most stalwart of Republicans who will exert the most potent influence and elevate the standard of political methods and action.

stevate the standard of political methods and action.

STEIN OF THE PRIMATES DESCENT.

Proof The Uses Head design.

The Empire State has a right to two Senators at Washington. Whatever addition as a missi the average of the commenwealth and or its people. The residues of the commenwealth and or its people. The residues in which it occurred. The prevention of an election is a repetition of the effonce. The attempt to adjoin the Lectivature with the State velocies and waterless in the National Senator little the obstruction information that the control of the pottical technical less should ware legislators that the can be to control in making historing except in the proceedings and in making historing every step in the proceedings and in making historing to reach a just conclusion in the

SENATOR WENDOVER REBUKED.

SENATOR WINDOVER REBUKED.

From The Excitail Journal (Eq.)

While the almost universal expression of the people with whom we come in contract is tent existing to see that will be supported the confidence of and all claims upon, the Republican party, there are descared in first and complaints against the alon. Stephen II, Wendover, State Senator from this district. While Mr. Wendover knows and doubtless will admit that 90 out of every 190 of his constituents are opposed to the description. It is frequently asked as whether Mr. Wendover has possonally such a strong preference for the two existing and Piett, he sees fit to vote for them on every ballot. It is frequently asked as whether Mr. Wendover has possonally such a strong preference for the two existenters, or whether he follows the lead of some title knot of politicans, or perhaps one main, as there is no preference that he represents his constituents as to ignore that our State Senator should so far forget that our State Senator should so far forget the bolligations he owes to bis constituents as to ignore their wishes, interests and the weitare of the Republican party by following the distance of mea whom he should lead instead of being led by them.

MORE OF GRANT'S SENATORIAL COURTESY

When John McDonald (ex-whiskey thief) was When John McDonalid (ex-whiskey thirly) was made Sapervisor of Internal Revenue at St. Lonis the two Senators from Missouri—Drake and Schurz—were at very friendly terms with General Grant; both objected strenuously to the appointment as one utterly unfit to be made, yet McDonald was appointed against their protest, notwithstanding, on the 6th of October, 1869, and atterward confirmed. The proof of Senator Drake's objection, and of its being known to the President, is contained in the following letter:

THEASURY DEPARTMENT, OPPICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Septembert, 1869.

To Parsilekt Carlington, D.C., Septembers, 1859.

To Parsilekt Carl John McDonaid presents excellent recommendations for Supervisor of Missouri, vice Mr. Merr, the incumbent. He proposes to see you and present supers. Judging from what I know of the WcDonaid, as well as from his information, I presume he will make an eacient and faithful other Scienters Prake urgue attenuously Marc's retenden, and I distinct in the fact, to make a change without your approbation and advice. I am very sincerely, eds.

Mr. Schurz's objection.

Marc's retention, and a change without your approbation and advice, I am very sincerely, etc.

Mr. Schurz's objection is shown by the following letter, which followed a telegram begging that McDonald's commission should be withheld:

8t. Louis, Oct. 7, 1869. The Hon, George S. Boutsell, Switch yof the Treasury, Washington, D. C. -Shir, We have to day learned by the telegrams of our daily papers that John McDonall, of this place assigned for daily papers that John McDonall, of this place assigned for daily to this district. We beginned the word over the thing assigned for daily to this district. We beginned the word over the theory of the treasure of this man and his associate are such that the can be thy no moral support to the Government in the enforcement of the Internal two-mains, and that it is quite certain that his qualitications, natural or acquired, are such as to render the appointment among the property of the conference of the property of the property of the conference of the property of the property of the trade, and the combinations which have herefolore existence against the Government will be reseatablished.

C. Schung, U. S. Atty, C. A. NEWCOMB, U. S. Marshal, This letter was indorred in telegrams signed by G. A.

Sale Allertonia

C. A. NEWCONB, U. S. Marshal,
This letter was indorsed in telegrams signed by G. A.
Finkelnburg and R. T. Van Horn, Republican members
of Congress from Missourt, and from Chester H. Krum,
United States Attorney, and C. W. Ford, Collecton,
Here, indeed, was a protest from a Senator that deserved aericus consideration, inasmuch as it alloged
moral obliquiry on the part of the person appointed as a
reason why his commission should be withheld. The
fact is, that General Grant refused to listen to any
recommendations concerning the Missouri appointments
from either of the Senators, and took the whole pairms
ago of that State into his own hands.